# 毛施密摇蚊属一新种 (双翅目: 摇蚊科)

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毛施密摇蚊属 Compterosmittia 由 Saether 于 1981 年依据采自中美洲安的列斯群岛的标本而建立,迄今全世界已记录 5 种[1,2,4,6,7,8],分布于南美,北美,澳大利亚和南太平洋岛屿。本文记述了采自广东的本属一新种,该属在中国以及东洋区均为首次记录。

属征: 体小, 体长不足 2mm; 触角 13 鞭节; AR 值小于 1.0; 复眼裸; 中鬃短小, 口针状; 翅无大毛或仅在  $r_{4+5}$ 室具少数大毛; C 脉显著超出  $R_{4+5}$ 脉; 腋瓣无缘毛; 雄肛尖发达, 具侧毛; 阳茎刺突缺至发达; 下附器指状; 铗端棘宽大, 呈梳状。

形态特征术语采用 Saether, (1980); 模式标本存南开大学生物系 (BDN)。

#### 阳突毛施密摇蚊 Compterosmittia virga (图 1~4)

雄成虫 (n=2): 体长  $1.60\sim1.63$  mm, 翅长  $1.04\sim1.10$  mm, 体长翅长比  $1.48\sim1.54$ : 翅长腿节比  $2.42\sim2.50$ : 胸部底色黄,色斑带黑褐色,腹部及足部淡黄绿色。

头部:复眼半球形,不具背中突,触角末鞭节长  $243\sim269~\mu\text{m}$ ,触角比 (AR) 0.63  $\sim$ 0.66,第  $\mathbb{I}$  ,  $\mathbb{I}$  及末鞭节生有透明的感觉毛,触角沟始于第 3 鞭节,上颊鬃 6 根,其中包括 5 根内顶鬃和 1 根后眼眶鬃。唇基毛  $9\sim10$  根,幕骨长  $102\sim105~\mu\text{m}$ ,  $18\sim23~\mu\text{m}$  宽,基节长  $74\sim85~\mu\text{m}$  长;食窦泵见图 1;下唇须各节长度 ( $\mu$ m): 18; 23; 56; 56; 97。

胸部 (图 2): 前胸背板于背中部具一狭的缺刻; 中鬃  $6\sim7$  根呈细小的口针状; 翅前鬃  $2\sim3$  根; 背中鬃  $5\sim7$  根; 小盾鬃 4 根。

翅 (图 3): 翅脉比 (VR)  $1.38\sim1.45$ ; C 脉长,几乎达翅缘,超出  $R_{4+5}$ 脉部分长  $133\sim141~\mu m$ ;  $R_{2+3}$ 脉的走向与终点均位于  $R_1$  与  $R_{4+5}$ 脉之间 1/2 处,臂脉生小刚毛 1 根,R 脉具小刚毛 3 根,其余各脉及各翅室均不具毛;腋瓣无缘毛,臀角不发达。

胸足: 前足胫距长  $13\sim36$  μm, 中足胫距  $21\sim23$  和  $15\sim18$  μm 长, 后足胫距长  $20\sim33$  和  $18\sim21$  μm; 后足胫栉具  $10\sim12$  棘刺, 最长的棘刺 28 μm, 最短的为 18 μm; 胸足各节长 (μm), 足比 (LR) 及足鬃比 (BR) 如下:

胫节 腿节 跗节1 跗节2 跗节3 跗节4 跗节 5 LR BR P1 430~440 480~485 360~370 185~195 120~135 55~55 60~70 0.75~0.76 3.0~3.0 P2 415~435 420~440 225~245 95~110 70~80 40~50  $0.54 \sim 0.56$  $35 \sim 45$  $2.3 \sim 3.2$ P3 460~470 515~535 295~320 135~150 125~135  $0.57 \sim 0.60$  $55 \sim 65$ 45~45  $3.7 \sim 4.0$ 

生殖节(图 4): 肛尖长 36~38 μm 长, 具有 10~16 根侧刚毛; 肛节背板不具长刚毛,

<sup>\*</sup> 国家自然科学基金资助项目

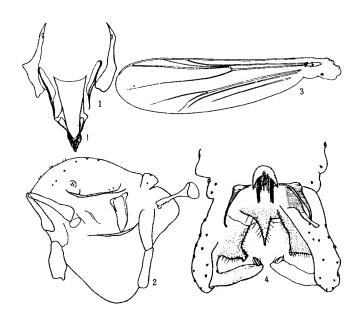


图 1~4 阳突毛施密摇蚊 Compterosmittia virga sp. nov. 1. 食窭及暮骨; 2. 胸; 3. 翅; 4. 外生殖器

肛节侧片生长刚毛 4 根。横腹内突(transvers sternapodeme)长  $61\sim72~\mu m$ ; 阳茎内突 (phallapodeme)长  $49\sim51~\mu m$ ; 基铗(gonocoxite)长  $120\sim125~\mu m$ ,端铗(gonostylus)长  $54\sim64~\mu m$ ,铗端刺(megaseta)宽,梳状,长  $10\sim18~\mu m$ ; 下附器(inferior volsella)结节状。阳茎刺突(virga)十分发达,长  $26\sim38~\mu m$ ,生有约  $16\sim18~km$  根棘刺毛;生殖节比(HR): $1.96\sim2.23$ ;生殖节值(HV)  $2.54\sim2.96$ 。

分布与生态:本种标本网捕于广东省封开县黑石顶自然保护区亚热带山间地溪流边, 其产地恰处北回归线所在位置。

正模♂, (BDN No. 01401) 广东封开县,1988. N. 20, 王新华采;副模1♂, (BDN No. 12411) 同正模。雌虫及幼期虫态不详。

新种外生殖器构造与密克罗尼西亚产的 C. claggi (Tokunaga) 1964 较为接近,但新种生殖节内生有发达而具多刺的阳茎刺突,与后者及本属已知种容易区分。

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# COMPTEROSMITTIA VIRGA, A NEW SPECIES FROM CHINA (DIPTERA: CHIRONOMIDAE)

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**Abstract** The male imago of *Compterosmittia virga* sp. nov. is herein described and illustrated from a subtropical mountain area in Southern China. The genus is recorded for the first time from China as well as Oriental Realm.

Type specimens are deposited in the Biology Department of Nankai University (BND). Terminology follows Saether, 1980.

### Compterosmittia virga sp. nov. (figs. $1\sim4$ )

Imago male (n=2 except when otherwise stated): Total length 1.60 $\sim$ 1.63 mm, wing length 1.04 $\sim$ 1.10 mm. Ground color of thorax yellowish green with brown to dark brown scutal strips, abdomen and legs yellowish green.

AR 0. 63 $\sim$ 0. 66. Temporal setae 6, clypeus with 9 $\sim$ 10 setae. Palp segments length (in  $\mu$ m, n=1): 18, 23, 56, 56, 97. Antepronotals 2, acrostichals 6 $\sim$ 7 in scalpellate shape. Dorsocentrals 5 $\sim$ 7, prealars 2 $\sim$ 3, scutellum with 4 setae. VR 1. 38 $\sim$ 1. 45. C extension 133 $\sim$ 141  $\mu$ m. Brachiolum with 1 setae, R with 3 setae, other veins and cells bare. LR1 0.75 $\sim$ 0.76, LR2 0.54 $\sim$ 0.56, LR3 0.57 $\sim$ 0.60.

Hypopygium (fig. 4). Anal point  $36\sim38$  mm, with  $10\sim16$  lateral setae. Tergite IX without long setae. Phallapodeme  $49\sim51$   $\mu$ m, transvers sternapodeme  $61\sim72$   $\mu$ m. Gonocoxite  $120\sim125$   $\mu$ m long, gonostylus  $54\sim64$   $\mu$ m. Megseta 18  $\mu$ m. virga developed,  $26\sim38$   $\mu$ m and with  $16\sim18$  spines. HR  $1.96\sim2.23$ . HV  $2.54\sim2.96$ .

Holotype &, Heishiding Natural Conservation, Fenkai County, Guangdong Province. April 20, 1988, X. H. Wang (BDN no. 01401), Paratype 1 & (BDN no. 01241), same as the holotype.

The present new species is unique in its conspicous multi-spines virga and is easily separated from the known species of the genus.